

# MONTHLY BULLETIN ON SOCIAL STATISTICS

## TRENDS IN MATERNITY-HOME AND IN DAY-NURSERY CARE

CHANGES IN SEPTEMBER 1933 IN RELIEF EXPENDITURES  
 AND CASES AIDED AND IN THE NUMBER OF MEALS AND  
 LODGINGS FOR THE HOMELESS AND TRANSIENT

FEDERAL CENSUS OF DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

### Trends in Maternity-Home Care

A downward trend in the number of unmarried mothers under care in maternity homes is becoming noticeable in the 1933 reports to the Children's Bureau from agencies cooperating in its project for the registration of current social statistics.

As is illustrated in chart 1, there is a strong seasonal tendency for the number of women under care in maternity homes to decrease in the spring and summer and to increase in the fall and winter. Since the beginning of 1933, however, the number in the reporting areas has been less on the last day of each

month than in the corresponding month of 1930, 1931, or 1932. Between 1929 and 1930 the general trend was upward. The 1933 decline has brought the volume of service to approximately the same level as in the predepression year of 1929.

During the first 6 months of 1933 there were 4,781 women under care in maternity homes in 33 areas as compared with 5,110 in 1932, a reduction of about 6 percent (table 1). In Denver, Wichita, New Orleans, Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Louis, Buffalo, Syracuse, and Richmond the decrease amounted to 10 percent or more. In the following

Chart 1.--Number of women under care on the last day of the month in 48 maternity homes in 22 cities and city areas, January 1929-August 1933, as compared with the monthly averages in 1929

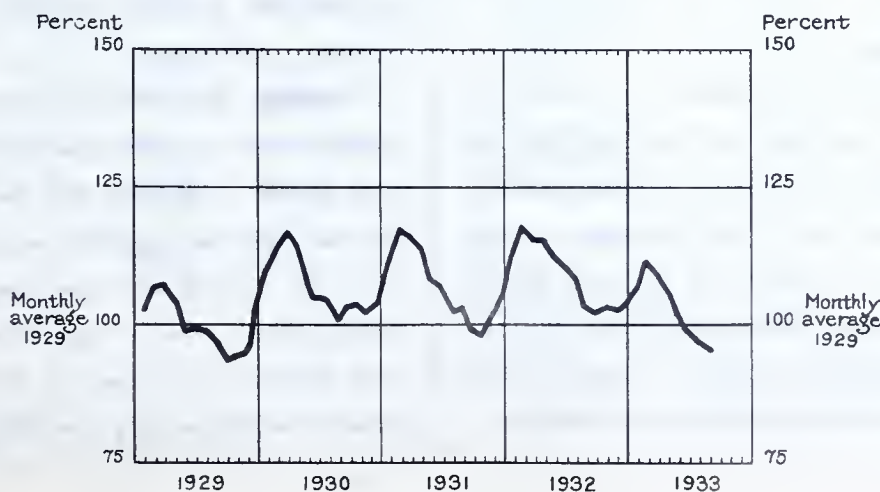


Table 1.--Number of women under care in maternity homes in 33 cities and city areas during the first 6 months of 1933 as compared with the first 6 months of 1932

State and city or city area	Agencies reporting	Number of women under care		Percent change from 1932 to 1933	State and city or city area	Agencies reporting	Number of women under care		Percent change from 1932 to 1933
		Jan.-June 1932	Jan.-June 1933				Jan.-June 1932	Jan.-June 1933	
Total.....	72	5,110	4,781	-6.4	Michigan--Continued. Grand Rapids.....	1	79	88	+11.4
Alabama: Birmingham..	1	84	95	+13.1	Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	4	234	194	-17.1
Colorado: Denver <sup>a</sup> ....	2	159	143	-10.1	St. Paul. ....	3	254	203	-20.1
Connecticut: Hartford.....	2	79	91	+15.2	Missouri: Kansas City.....	3	141	123	-12.8
New Haven.....	1	29	30	(b)	St. Louis.....	2	167	151	-9.6
District of Columbia: Washington <sup>a</sup> .....	2	130	130	.....	Nebraska: Omaha.....	2	120	120	.....
Illinois: Chicago....	5	409	394	-3.7	New Jersey: Newark..	1	35	34	(b)
Indiana: Indiana- polis.....	2	65	63	-3.1	New York: Buffalo.....	3	255	226	-11.4
Iowa: Des Moines.....	2	119	133	+11.8	Syracuse.....	1	224	161	-28.1
Sioux City.....	2	85	92	+8.2	Ohio: Akron.....	1	24	20	(b)
Kansas: Wichita.....	1	153	137	-10.5	Cincinnati.....	5	227	253	+11.5
Kentucky: Louisville.	1	82	89	+8.5	Cleveland.....	5	362	402	+11.0
Louisiana: New Or- leans.....	2	123	90	-26.8	Columbus.....	3	91	84	-7.7
Massachusetts: Springfield.....	1	38	27	(b)	Dayton.....	1	21	26	(b)
Michigan: Detroit.....	3	676	593	-12.3	Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh <sup>a</sup> .....	4	273	251	-8.1
					Wilkes-Barre.....	1	53	49	-7.5
					Virginia: Norfolk.....	1	34	34	.....
					Richmond.....	2	66	56	-15.2
					Wisconsin: Milwau- kee.....	2	219	199	-9.1

<sup>a</sup>Reports of 1 or more important agencies not available.

<sup>b</sup>Not computed because of small number of cases.

cities increases of 10 percent or more were reported: Birmingham, Hartford, Des Moines, Grand Rapids, Cincinnati, and Cleveland.

#### Trends in Day-Nursery Care

The downward trend in day-nursery care noted in previous bulletins has continued in 1933. However, as is brought out by the 7-month moving average entered on the chart in a dotted line, the decrease in the number of children on the register on the last day of the month has been slightly less rapid than in preceding years. The seasonal tendency toward a drop in the winter and summer also has been less marked.

The reduction of about one fourth in volume of care as compared with 1929 has been due in part to the closing of day nurseries and in part to the smaller number of children received for care under present economic conditions.

During the first 6 months of 1933, the number of different children under care in 139 day nurseries in 36 areas totaled 8,864 as compared with 9,998 in the same period in 1932, a decrease of 11 percent (table 2). In 15 of these areas there was a drop of 10 percent or more. Significant increases under the local community program for day-nursery care were reported from Sioux City and Springfield (Mass.).



part 2.--Number of children on the register on the last day of the month in 115 day nurseries in 25 cities and city areas, January 1929-August 1933, as compared with the monthly average in 1929

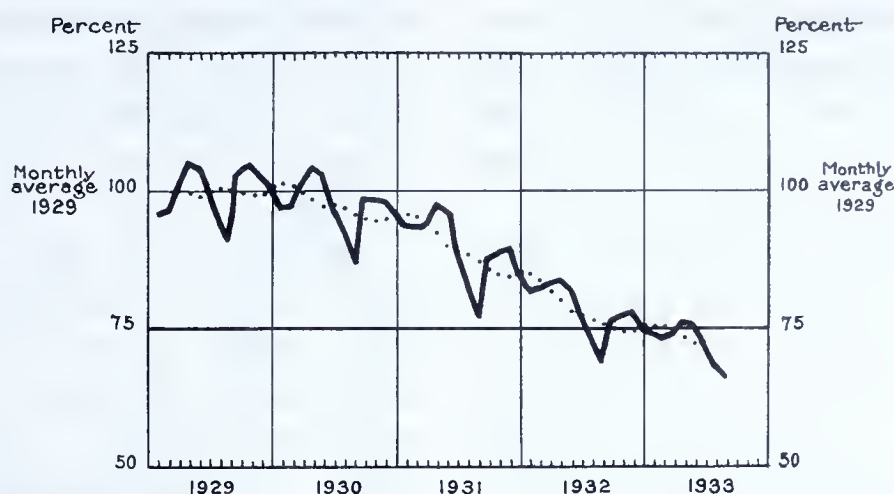


Table 2.--Number of children under care in day nurseries in 36 cities and city areas during the first 6 months of 1933 as compared with the first 6 months of 1932

State and city or city area	Agencies reporting	Number of children under care		Percent change from 1932 to 1933	State and city or city area	Agencies reporting	Number of children under care		Percent change from 1932 to 1933
		Jan.-June 1932	Jan.-June 1933				Jan.-June 1932	Jan.-June 1933	
Total.....	139	9,998	8,864	-11.3	Minnesota:				
Alabama: Birmingham..	4	357	237	-33.6	Minneapolis.....	6	273	268	-1.8
California: Berkeley..	1	112	110	-1.8	St. Paul.....	2	197	182	-7.6
Colorado: Denver <sup>a</sup> ....	3	338	318	-5.9	Missouri:				
Connecticut:					Kansas City.....	7	630	592	-6.0
Bridgeport.....	2	160	148	-7.5	St. Louis <sup>a</sup> .....	7	483	446	-7.7
Hartford.....	3	226	183	-19.0	Nebraska: Omaha.....	1	97	76	-21.6
New Haven.....	2	341	288	-15.5	New Jersey:				
District of Columbia:					Newark.....	7	561	522	-7.0
Washington <sup>a</sup> .....	5	296	253	-14.5	The Oranges.....	3	290	264	-9.0
Illinois:					New York:				
Chicago <sup>a</sup> .....	24	1,665	1,635	-1.8	Buffalo.....	4	207	197	-4.8
Springfield.....	1	50	47	-6.0	Syracuse.....	2	113	91	-19.5
Indiana: Indiana-					Ohio:				
polie.....	3	245	221	-9.8	Akron.....	1	55	33	-40.0
Iowa:					Cincinnati.....	10	567	499	-12.0
Des Moines.....	1	22	20	( <sup>b</sup> )	Cleveland.....	8	649	556	-14.3
Sioux City.....	2	107	150	+40.2	Columbus.....	5	311	259	-16.7
Kansas: Wichita.....	1	134	89	-33.6	Dayton.....	1	46	41	( <sup>b</sup> )
Kentucky: Louisville..	2	122	132	+8.2	Pennsylvania:				
Louisiana: New Or-					Lancaster.....	1	63	47	-25.4
leans <sup>a</sup> .....	5	288	276	-4.2	Pittsburgh <sup>a</sup> .....	4	363	228	-37.2
Massachusetts:					Rhode Island: Provi-				
Springfield.....	2	112	134	+19.6	dence.....	2	121	127	+5.0
Michigan: Detroit....	5	304	116	-61.8	Virginia: Norfolk...	1	43	45	( <sup>b</sup> )
					Wisconsin: Milwau-				
					kee <sup>a</sup> .....	1	50	34	-32.0

<sup>a</sup>Reports of 1 or more important agencies not available.

<sup>b</sup>Not computed because of small number of cases.

Changes in September 1933  
in Relief Expenditures

The beginning of a general lessening of relief expenditures from public and private funds in many sections of the United States is indicated in the September reports to the Children's Bureau from 840 agencies in 115 cities and city areas.

A total of \$31,596,955 was expended by these agencies in September as compared with \$33,133,117 in August, a decrease of 4.6 percent. Last year expenditures increased approximately 1 percent between August and September. A rise of about 6 percent was reported in both September 1930 and September 1931. In 1929, when as yet relief expenditures had not been affected by wide-spread unemployment, there was a slight seasonal decrease of 1 percent between the amounts expended in August and September.

This year's expenditure in September was about 20 percent less than the amount expended last March, the peak month, but it was still about 40 percent above the amount expended in September 1932.

As is shown in table 3, the percentage decrease between August and September was less marked for

expenditures from public than from private funds. Compared with September 1932, the amount expended from public funds has increased 56 percent, and the amount expended from private funds has dropped 47 percent. In September 1932 87 percent of the total expended came from public funds; in September 1933, 95 percent.

The trends since January 1929 in expenditures from public and private funds for different types of relief are shown in chart 3. Each year the total amount expended has climbed to new high levels in the fall and winter months and has dropped much less rapidly in the spring and summer months. The September expenditure this year was nearly ten times as large as the monthly average in 1929.

The increase, especially during the past year, has been due largely to the rise in amounts expended from public funds for direct and work relief. Prior to the fall of 1930 practically all public relief was in the form of direct relief. Since then a large proportion has been in the form of work relief.

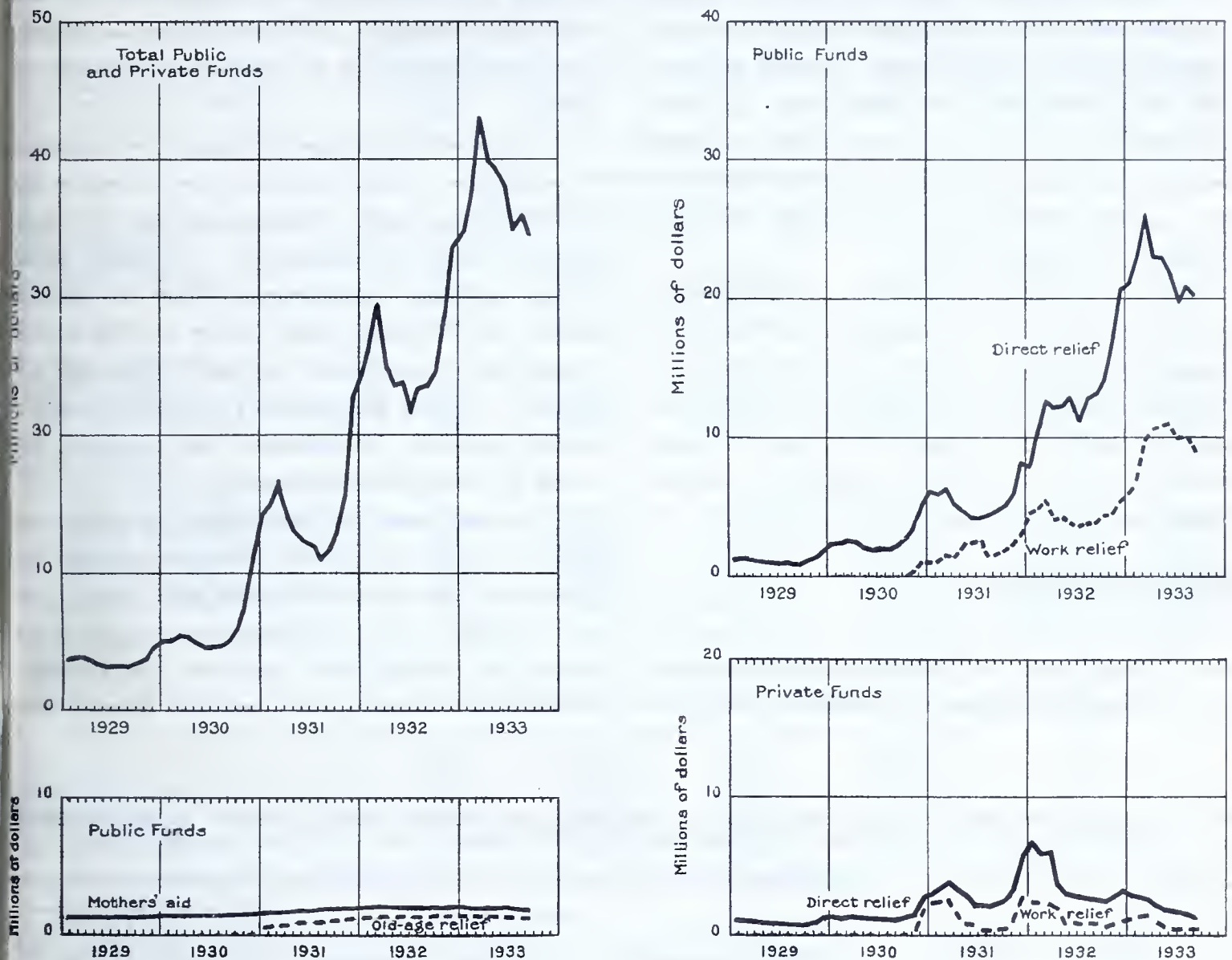
Expenditures from public funds for mothers' aid have remained relatively unchanged throughout the

Table 3.--Amount expended for relief from public and from private funds during September 1932, August 1933, and September 1933, as reported by 840 agencies for 115 cities and city areas

Source of funds	September 1932	August 1933	September 1933	Percent change from--	
				Aug. 1933 to Sept. 1933	Sept. 1933 to Sept. 1932
	Amount expended				
Total.....	\$22,099,670	\$33,133,117	\$31,596,955	-4.6	+43.0
Public funds.....	19,233,433	31,454,286	30,077,290	-4.4	+56.1
Direct and work relief.....	15,975,041	28,342,783	27,003,039	-4.7	+69.0
Special allowances.....	3,258,392	3,111,503	3,074,251	-1.2	-5.7
Private funds.....	2,866,237	1,678,831	1,519,665	-9.5	-47.0
	Percent distribution				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Public funds.....	87.0	94.9	95.2		
Direct and work relief.....	72.3	85.5	85.5		
Special allowances.....	14.7	9.4	9.7		
Private funds.....	13.0	5.1	4.8		



Chart 3.—Amount expended from public and from private funds for different types of relief in 120 cities and city areas, January 1929–September 1933



period studied. Since the beginning of 1931, when the New York State law went into effect, expenditures for old-age relief have become an important part of public relief in the form of special allowances, which show the same relatively slight tendency toward monthly change in amount as is shown in expenditures for mothers' aid and aid for the blind.

Expenditures from private funds for direct relief followed the same general upward trend until the summer of 1932 as expenditures for such relief from public funds. Since then there has been a fairly steady return to approximately the amount expended in 1929. At first expenditures from private funds for work relief exceeded the amount expended from public

funds. Recently the trend in this type of private relief has been downward also.

Until recently public funds have been administered to a large extent in certain areas by private agencies. The change in such procedure under the ruling of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration that public funds be administered by public agencies has affected noticeably the amounts reported in September as expended by public and private agencies (table 4).

Although expenditures from public funds decreased about 4 percent between August and September, the amount expended by public agencies decreased less than 2 percent because of the increased assumption of

responsibility for administering public funds. The amount expended by private agencies dropped 32 percent as compared with a decline of less than 10 percent in expenditures from private funds. Between September 1932 and September 1933 the expenditures of public agencies increased far more rapidly than the amount expended from public funds. The expenditures of private agencies decreased more rapidly than the amount expended from private funds.

Veterans' relief administered by public agencies was the only type of relief showing a tendency toward increase between August and September. Veterans' relief administered by private agencies required a much larger expenditure in September 1933 than in September 1932; it was the only type of privately administered relief that increased during this period.

#### Changes in September 1933 in Number of Cases Aided

Because of the frequency with which cases receive during a month both direct relief and work relief, or relief administered by public and by private

agencies, comparisons of trends in the total number of cases aided through different forms of relief are frequently misleading. Such comparisons have therefore been omitted in the summaries presented in table 5.

In the main the September changes in the number of cases aided through different forms of relief are similar to those shown in the expenditures for these forms of relief discussed above. The number aided through privately administered relief has dropped sharply, and the number aided through publicly administered relief has tended to remain relatively unchanged. Publicly administered work relief, however, reached more cases in September than in August, although the amount expended decreased.

The total number of cases aided through direct relief by public and private agencies declined between August and September slightly more than the amount expended by the reporting agencies, with the result that average relief per case rose slightly. Expenditures for work relief averaged less per case

Table 4.--Amount expended by public and by private agencies for different types of relief during September 1932, August 1933, and September 1933, as reported by 840 agencies for 115 cities and city areas

Administrative agency and type of relief	Agencies report- ing	Amount expended			Percent change from--	
		September 1932	August 1933	September 1933	Aug. 1933 to Sept. 1933	Sept. 1932 to Sept. 1933
Total.....	840	\$22,099,670	\$33,133,117	\$31,596,955	-4.6	+43.0
Public agencies.....	405	17,240,625	30,067,419	29,522,444	-1.8	+71.2
Direct relief:						
General relief.....	137	9,600,729	16,713,816	16,664,774	-0.3	+73.6
Veterans' relief.....	33	860,167	828,422	840,250	+1.4	-2.3
Work relief.....	64	3,521,337	9,413,678	8,943,169	-5.0	+154.0
Special allowances:						
Mothers' aid.....	92	1,847,951	1,809,595	1,791,694	-1.0	-3.0
Old-age relief.....	31	1,266,078	1,149,600	1,130,173	-1.7	-10.7
Aid for the blind.....	48	144,363	152,308	152,384	( <sup>a</sup> )	+5.6
Private agencies.....	435	4,859,045	3,065,698	2,074,511	-32.3	-57.3
Direct relief:						
General relief by:						
Nonsectarian family agencies	115	2,025,517	1,287,882	984,960	-23.5	-51.4
Jewish agencies.....	51	354,291	301,798	227,844	-24.5	-35.7
Catholic agencies.....	49	335,506	297,332	175,867	-40.9	-47.6
Salvation Army.....	61	87,778	70,171	65,134	-7.2	-25.8
Other private agencies.....	71	966,364	281,430	147,435	-47.6	-84.7
Veterans' relief.....	64	64,784	88,484	83,612	-5.5	+29.1
Work relief.....	24	1,024,805	738,601	389,659	-47.2	-62.0

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.1 percent.



Table 5.--Number of cases of families and nonfamily persons aided by public and by private agencies through different types of relief, and average monthly relief per case during September 1932, August 1933, and September 1933, as reported by 710 agencies for 115 cities and city areas

Administrative agency and type of relief	Agencies report- ing	September 1932	August 1933	September 1933	Percent change from--	
					Aug. 1933 to Sept. 1933	Sept. 1932 to Sept. 1933
		Number of cases aided				
Public agencies:						
Direct relief:						
General relief.....	97	390,370	670,538	673,055	+0.4	+72.4
Veterans' relief.....	32	33,106	34,118	32,739	-4.0	-1.1
Work relief.....	35	76,145	131,496	143,705	+9.3	+88.7
Special allowances:						
Mothers' aid.....	91	43,141	46,611	46,700	+0.2	+8.2
Old-age relief.....	31	47,809	49,869	49,743	-0.3	+4.0
Aid for the blind.....	47	5,867	6,314	6,351	+0.6	+8.2
Private agencies:						
Direct relief:						
General relief by:						
Nonsectarian family agencies	97	104,887	55,623	48,054	-13.6	-54.2
Jewish agencies.....	49	10,292	9,108	7,513	-17.5	-27.0
Catholic agencies.....	44	20,164	14,380	13,428	-6.6	-33.4
Salvation Army.....	59	15,795	10,133	9,966	-1.6	-36.9
Other private agencies.....	52	55,508	7,001	8,706	+24.4	-84.3
Veterans' relief.....	63	7,008	10,813	9,396	-13.1	+34.1
Work relief.....	11	17,301	6,146	5,818	-5.3	-66.4
		Average monthly relief per case				
Direct relief.....	495	\$19.18	\$20.00	\$20.51	.....	.....
Work relief.....	46	35.72	38.65	36.45	.....	.....
Special allowances:						
Mothers' aid.....	91	42.81	38.80	38.34	.....	.....
Old-age relief.....	31	26.48	23.05	22.72	.....	.....
Aid for the blind.....	47	24.45	23.98	23.85	.....	.....

in September than in August, as did also mothers' aid, old-age relief, and aid for the blind.

#### Changes in September 1933 in City Totals for Public and Private Relief

The reorganization program under way in certain areas prevented the forwarding of September reports in time for inclusion in the tabulations. Of the 90 cities providing substantially complete information on public and private relief, 60 showed decreases between August and September in the total amount expended. The median change was a decrease of 4.5 percent.

In the following cities, the decrease between August and September amounted to 20 percent or more: Los Angeles, Bridgeport, New Britain, Fort Wayne, Syracuse, Portland (Ore.), Erie, Reading, Charleston,

Nashville, Fort Worth, and Norfolk.

Decreases between 10 and 20 percent during this period were reported by the following: Wilmington, Boston, Lawrence, Malden, Worcester, St. Paul, Newark, Trenton, Buffalo, Greensboro, Akron, Youngstown, Lancaster, Sharon, and Racine.

Increases between 10 and 20 percent from August to September were reported by Mobile, Atlanta, Terre Haute, Lynn, Charlotte, Springfield (Ohio), Memphis, Seattle, and Madison. In the following cities there were increases of 20 percent or more: New Haven, Jacksonville, Sioux City, Topeka, Portland (Me.), Omaha, and Wilkes-Barre.

Although the median change between September 1932 and September 1933 in this group of cities was an increase of about 46 percent, many of the areas

(Continued on page 10.)

Table 6.—Amount expended for relief during September 1932, August 1933, and September 1933, and percentage from public and from private funds, as reported by 774 agencies for 90 cities and city areas<sup>a</sup>

[Cities and city areas included in this table are those for which reports from public and private agencies are believed to be sufficiently complete for use in determining local trends. Figures are preliminary and subject to revision.]

State and city or city area	Agencies reporting	Amount expended			Percent change from—		Percent in Sept. 1933 from—			
		September 1932	August 1933	September 1933	August 1933 to September 1933	September 1932 to September 1933	Public funds			Private funds
							Total	General and work relief	Special allowances	
Alabama:										
Mobile area.....	6	\$2,468	\$50,804	\$57,372	+12.9	+2,224.6	100	100	.....	( <sup>b</sup> )
California:										
Berkeley area.....	9	52,057	43,443	39,461	-9.2	-24.2	98	74	24	
Los Angeles area....	26	729,253	2,569,149	1,881,749	-26.8	+158.0	98	88	10	
Sacramento area....	9	28,813	44,427	40,465	-8.9	+40.4	98	42	56	
San Diego area.....	10	82,418	87,407	84,408	-3.4	+2.4	99	73	26	
Colorado:										
Denver area.....	8	52,900	154,345	154,064	-0.2	+191.2	99	91	7	
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport area....	13	113,105	106,773	80,640	-24.5	-28.7	94	89	5	
Hartford area.....	13	138,713	142,399	138,395	-2.8	-0.2	74	67	7	
New Britain.....	5	58,908	59,263	41,020	-30.8	-30.4	86	77	8	
New Haven area.....	12	110,549	70,919	141,252	+99.2	+27.8	90	84	6	
Delaware:										
Wilmington area....	10	58,170	159,106	133,004	-16.4	+128.6	82	76	6	
District of Columbia:										
Washington.....	12	114,657	281,856	265,713	-5.7	+131.7	96	91	4	
Florida:										
Jacksonville area..	5	34,205	97,566	159,558	+63.5	+366.5	100	97	3	( <sup>b</sup> )
Georgia:										
Atlanta area.....	6	20,281	156,498	181,667	+16.1	+795.7	94	94	.....	
Illinois:										
Chicago.....	14	3,615,964	3,655,974	3,912,816	+7.0	+8.2	96	93	3	
Indiana:										
Evansville area....	3	51,982	67,602	66,093	-2.2	+27.1	100	98	2	.....
Fort Wayne area....	8	57,372	98,687	76,800	-22.2	+33.9	97	96	1	
Indianapolis area..	7	94,407	125,548	122,597	-2.4	+29.9	91	90	1	
South Bend.....	5	49,864	59,683	55,014	-7.8	+10.3	99	94	5	
Terre Haute.....	7	13,937	17,555	20,044	+14.2	+43.8	93	89	4	
Iowa:										
Sioux City.....	8	21,921	30,844	39,981	+29.6	+82.4	98	86	12	
Kansas:										
Kansas City.....	5	8,385	38,404	41,833	+8.9	+398.9	100	100	( <sup>b</sup> )	.....
Topeka area.....	7	10,691	29,133	36,139	+24.0	+238.0	91	87	4	
Wichita.....	7	20,624	82,004	78,651	-4.1	+281.4	99	97	2	
Louisiana:										
New Orleans area...	9	76,760	395,278	391,492	-1.0	+410.0	99	99	( <sup>b</sup> )	
Shreveport.....	9	3,033	29,157	27,146	-6.9	+795.0	97	95	2	
Maine:										
Portland.....	6	20,989	47,658	62,286	+30.7	+196.8	98	96	2	
Maryland:										
Baltimore.....	11	431,426	758,043	751,586	-0.9	+74.2	97	95	2	
Massachusetts:										
Boston.....	14	1,058,717	1,320,812	1,177,121	-10.9	+11.2	97	81	16	
Fall River.....	7	77,794	62,710	59,444	-5.2	-23.6	99	70	29	
Lawrence.....	7	38,843	37,509	31,349	-16.4	-19.3	98	62	35	
Lynn.....	10	79,231	93,198	110,287	+18.3	+39.2	98	76	22	
Malden.....	7	35,908	39,104	33,632	-14.0	-6.3	100	91	9	( <sup>b</sup> )
New Bedford.....	7	109,722	66,872	68,319	+2.2	-37.7	98	78	20	
Newton area.....	9	26,920	32,071	32,509	+4.5	+24.5	95	78	17	
Worcester.....	8	193,609	193,812	163,847	-15.5	-15.4	97	84	14	



Table 6.--Amount expended for relief during September 1932, August 1933, and September 1933, and percentage from public and from private funds, as reported by 774 agencies for 90 cities and city areas<sup>a</sup> --Continued

State and city or city area	Agencies reporting	Amount expended			Percent change from--		Percent in Sept. 1933 from--			
		September 1932	August 1933	September 1933	August 1933 to September 1933	September 1932 to September 1933	Public funds			Private funds
							Total	General and work relief	Special allowances	
Michigan:										
Detroit area.....	17	\$668,106	\$1,373,172	\$1,306,039	-4.9	+95.5	99	92	7	1
Flint.....	3	106,998	74,628	78,432	+5.1	-26.7	100	82	18	.....
Saginaw.....	4	39,522	27,755	27,955	+0.7	-29.3	97	62	35	3
Minnesota:										
Minneapolis area...	8	212,546	304,722	296,470	-2.7	+39.5	93	78	15	7
St. Paul area.....	13	117,680	182,426	157,412	-13.7	+33.8	94	79	15	6
Missouri:										
Kansas City.....	10	64,605	138,936	126,868	-8.7	+96.4	87	78	8	13
Nebraska:										
Omaha area.....	11	21,502	61,917	76,098	+22.9	+253.9	95	88	7	5
New Jersey:										
Jersey City.....	3	121,435	160,899	148,762	-7.5	+22.5	100	86	14	.....
Newark.....	10	201,031	483,003	416,821	-13.7	+107.3	99	85	14	1
Trenton.....	7	143,164	84,419	68,046	-19.4	-52.5	92	81	11	8
New York:										
Albany.....	13	56,244	87,247	87,669	+0.5	+55.9	97	83	15	3
Buffalo area.....	18	793,939	1,054,106	945,448	-10.3	+19.1	98	91	7	2
New Rochelle.....	8	36,896	72,147	67,201	-6.9	+82.1	100	95	5	(b)
New York.....	34	5,900,329	8,687,856	8,378,265	-3.6	+42.0	91	75	16	9
Niagara Falls.....	10	99,927	79,728	73,918	-7.3	-26.0	99	90	9	1
Rochester.....	11	376,775	468,720	444,491	-5.2	+18.0	99	84	15	1
Syracuse.....	10	193,310	345,648	242,702	-29.8	+25.6	99	90	9	1
Utica area.....	11	83,228	91,859	99,064	+7.8	+19.0	96	68	27	4
Yonkers.....	8	157,114	236,356	213,789	-9.5	+36.1	98	91	7	2
North Carolina:										
Asheville.....	5	8,632	17,485	18,765	+7.3	+117.4	98	97	1	2
Charlotte.....	6	11,760	18,899	21,329	+12.9	+81.4	100	99	1	.....
Greensboro.....	5	4,542	25,067	21,399	-14.6	+371.1	99	99	(b)	1
Ohio:										
Akron area.....	11	77,392	172,364	150,373	-12.8	+94.3	96	92	4	4
Cincinnati area.....	18	355,662	491,313	517,696	+5.4	+45.6	94	89	5	6
Cleveland area.....	9	583,440	1,003,978	949,708	-5.4	+62.8	95	89	6	5
Columbus area.....	9	132,833	233,503	213,650	-8.5	+60.8	96	90	6	4
Springfield.....	5	7,258	37,585	41,835	+11.3	+476.4	99	96	4	1
Youngstown.....	10	63,771	144,135	120,510	-16.4	+89.0	98	93	5	2
Oregon:										
Portland.....	6	299,661	167,385	125,730	-24.9	-58.0	99	92	7	1
Pennsylvania:										
Allentown area.....	4	46,534	94,285	94,282	(d)	+102.6	99	94	6	1
Altoona area.....	7	34,141	60,282	62,040	+2.9	+81.7	98	95	3	2
Bethlehem area.....	4	23,265	30,981	30,994	(d)	+33.2	96	87	8	4
Chester area.....	9	65,929	105,478	101,658	-3.6	+54.2	99	93	6	1
Erie area.....	6	69,312	83,612	65,966	-21.1	-4.8	99	90	9	1
Lancaster.....	6	15,126	25,725	21,819	-15.2	+44.2	98	91	6	2
Philadelphia.....	10	310,840	1,366,997	1,238,434	-9.4	+298.4	93	89	4	7
Pittsburgh area.....	13	605,001	1,211,475	1,124,746	-7.2	+85.9	96	92	4	4
Reading area.....	6	107,637	241,031	182,557	-24.3	+69.6	99	94	5	1
Sharon area.....	7	26,488	37,628	30,155	-19.9	+13.8	87	82	6	13
Wilkes-Barre area..	7	112,298	213,593	483,798	+126.5	+330.8	100	98	2	(b)
Rhode Island:										
Providence.....	5	150,504	178,793	181,439	+1.5	+20.6	99	94	5	1
South Carolina:										
Charleston.....	5	2,081	8,756	7,009	-20.0	+236.8	91	91	.....	9
Tennessee:										
Knoxville area.....	6	11,182	27,624	27,630	(d)	+147.1	99	99	.....	1
Memphis area.....	7	10,568	61,687	68,592	+11.2	+549.1	95	90	5	5
Nashville area.....	4	8,755	24,079	17,903	-25.6	+104.5	93	93	.....	7

Table 6.—Amount expended for relief during September 1932, August 1933, and September 1933, and percentage from public and from private funds, as reported by 774 agencies for 90 cities and city areas<sup>a</sup> —Continued

State and city or city area	Agencies reporting	Amount expended			Percent change from—		Percent in Sept. 1933 from—			
		September 1932	August 1933	September 1933	August 1933 to September 1933	September 1932 to September 1933	Public funds			Private funds
							Total	General and work relief	Special allowances	
Texas:										
Fort Worth area....	3	\$9,846	\$56,843	\$32,227	-43.3	+227.3	99	99	.....	
Houston area.....	4	9,471	137,579	142,156	+3.3	+1,401.0	100	99	1	....
Virginia:										
Norfolk area.....	7	1,726	16,012	10,666	-33.4	+518.0	93	93	.....	
Washington:										
Seattle area.....	6	225,304	181,947	208,475	+14.6	-7.5	99	94	4	
West Virginia:										
Huntington.....	5	(*)	75,106	77,884	+3.7	(*)	97	97	.....	
Wisconsin:										
Kenosha area.....	8	76,907	109,751	105,323	-4.0	+36.9	99	90	9	
Madison area.....	6	45,144	91,326	102,172	+11.9	+126.3	100	93	7	(b)
Milwaukee area.....	10	762,266	780,229	732,236	-6.2	-3.9	90	79	11	1
Racine area.....	7	87,547	95,403	81,591	-14.5	-6.8	100	90	10	(b)
Median.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-4.5	+45.6	98	90	6	

<sup>a</sup>Reports from 1 or more agencies in the following cities are included in the summaries in table 2, but the expenditures reported to date are not sufficiently complete for use in determining local trends: Oakland, San Francisco, Miami, Cicero, Evanston, Oak Park, Springfield (Ill.), Brockton, Cambridge, Lowell, Springfield (Mass.), Grand Rapids, Pontiac, Duluth, St. Louis, The Oranges, Winston-Salem, Dayton, Toledo, Scranton, Dallas, El Paso, San Antonio, Richmond, and Salt Lake City.

<sup>b</sup>Less than 1 percent.

<sup>c</sup>Does not include public relief to veterans.

<sup>d</sup>Less than 0.1 percent.

<sup>e</sup>Figures not available.

(Continued from page 7.)

reported large percentage increases during the year.

In 6 areas the increase was 500 percent or more; in 12 areas, between 200 and 500 percent; and in 11 areas, between 100 and 200 percent. Decreases were reported in 18 areas, in 10 of which the amount was 20 percent or more.

The median proportion expended from public funds in September was 98 percent. In only 5 cities less than 90 percent of the total expended for relief was financed from public funds.

In 25 cities, 10 percent or more of the total amount expended in September was provided in the form of special allowances from public funds (mothers' aid, old-age relief, and aid for the blind). In 8 cities no expenditure of this type was reported, and in 17

cities an expenditure of 3 percent or less. The median proportion in September was 6 percent.

Certain cities reported increased relief grants in September to meet higher living costs. Extra expenditures were made in a number of areas to provide shoes and other clothing for the children entering school. Special purchases of fuel during the month were reported from several places. The policy of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration that relief standards be made adequate has sent the amounts provided per family to higher levels in some sections.

The fact that the general trend in relief was definitely downward in most areas in September is an encouraging indication of an upward turn in economic conditions.



Table 7.--Number of meals and lodgings provided to homeless and transient persons during September 1932, August 1933, and September 1933, as reported by 215 agencies for 62 cities and city areas

Type of service provided	September 1932	August 1933	September 1933	Percent change from--	
				Aug. 1933 to Sept. 1933	Sept. 1932 to Sept. 1933
Meals:					
Number provided.....	1,557,807	1,947,551	1,939,907	.....	.....
Daily average.....	51,927	62,824	64,664	+2.9	+24.5
Lodgings:					
Number provided.....	509,113	633,308	619,610	.....	.....
Daily average.....	16,970	20,429	20,654	+1.1	+21.7

Changes in September 1933 in the number of Meals and Lodgings for the Homeless and Transient

For the first time since the beginning of the monthly trend series, there was only a slight rise (1.1 percent) between August and September in the daily average number of lodgings provided to homeless and transient persons. Last year, and also in 1931, the increase was about 15 percent between August and September; in both 1929 and 1930, about 7 percent.

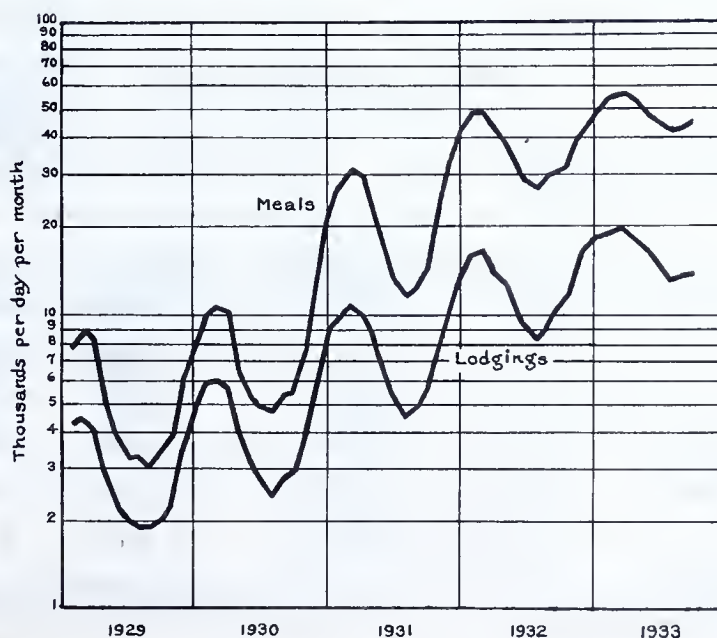
The daily average number of meals provided this year in September increased about 3 percent as compared with August. This was approximately the same as the September rise in 1930 and 1932. In 1929 the

increase was 8 percent; in 1931, 16 percent.

Between September 1932 and September 1933 the number of lodgings increased about 22 percent and the number of meals about 25 percent. In recent months the change from the corresponding month of the preceding year has ranged between 35 and 50 percent.

The relatively small increase in September in the number of meals and lodgings provided is probably due in part to local changes in the handling of these and other phases of transient relief under the new Federal rulings. Part of the reduction in certain areas is probably related directly to improved business conditions and the lessening of unemployment.

Chart 4.--Daily average number of meals and lodgings provided to homeless and transient persons January 1929-September 1933



Federal Census of Dependent  
and Neglected Children

Much-needed information on the present volume of institutional and foster-home care of dependent and neglected children in the United States is to be assembled during the next few months by the Bureau of the Census as part of its 1933 decennial census of institutions. The Children's Bureau is cooperating in the development of plans for the items to be requested on the schedules, the preparation of up-to-date lists of institutions and child-placing agencies in the various States, and the making of arrangements with national organizations, State welfare departments, and local community chests and councils for assistance in securing prompt and complete returns.

Two schedules are to be used in the inquiry. On the first schedule is to be entered certain general information about the agency, such as the date organized, the auspices under which conducted, and any special limitations with reference to the sex, age, place of residence, race, or religion of the children accepted for care. This schedule also provides space for the entry of information on the number of children who were under the agency's care on January 1, 1933, the number accepted and discharged during 1933,

and the number under care on December 31, 1933, in the agency's institution or foster homes, in the homes of parents or relatives, cared for through other agency for dependent and neglected children, or under care elsewhere.

On the second schedule is to be entered certain information as to age, sex, race, place of residence when first accepted for care, type and place of present care, and present family situation of each child reported as under care on December 31, 1933, in the agency's institution or foster homes.

Copies of the schedules are to be mailed early in December to all agencies providing continued care for dependent and neglected children in institutions or foster homes. Completely filled-in schedules are due at the office of the Bureau of the Census in Washington on or before February 1, 1934.

Dependent and Neglected  
Children in Ohio

The September bulletin contained certain statewide data on the number of dependent and neglected children under institutional and foster-home care in New Jersey and New York. Similar information for Ohio is shown in table 8. Data for other States will be presented in later issues of the bulletin.

Table 8.—Number of dependent and neglected children in Ohio reported to the Division of Charities of the State Department of Public Welfare as under care by 151 institutions and child-placing agencies on the last day of June in 1932 and in 1933

Type of care	Number of children under care on the last day of June		Percent change from 1932 to 1933	Percent distribution for institutions and foster homes	
	1932	1933		1932	1933
Total.....	25,418	25,404	-0.1	.....	.....
In institutions and foster homes.....	21,187	21,388	+0.9	100.0	100.0
Institutions.....	13,436	13,376	-0.4	63.4	62.0
Foster homes.....	7,751	8,012	+3.4	36.6	37.0
Foster homes.....	2,778	2,768	-0.4	13.1	13.0
Boarding homes.....	4,735	5,049	+6.6	22.4	23.0
Wage homes.....	238	195	-18.1	1.1	0.0
In homes of parents and relatives.....	3,122	3,002	-3.8	.....	.....
With maintenance.....	1,147	1,146	-0.1	.....	.....
Without maintenance.....	1,975	1,856	-6.0	.....	.....
Elsewhere.....	1,109	1,014	-8.6	.....	.....